Forestry and Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus Fearann Alba

Clydeside Woods LMP

2024-2034

We manage Scotland's National Forest Estate to the United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Standard – the standard endorsed in the UK by the international Forest Stewardship Council® and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification. We are independently audited.

Our land management plans bring together key information, enable us to evaluate options and plan responsibly for the future. We welcome comments on these plans at any time.

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1. Description of Woodlands

1.1 Property Details

Property Name:	Clydeside Woods		
Grid Reference:	NS 6411 6256	Nearest town or locality:	Glasgow
Local Authority:		Glasgow City Council	
LMP Plan area (hectares):		72 ha	

Owner's Details			
Title:	Mrs	Forename:	Carol
Surname:	McGinnes		
Organisation:	Forestry and Land Scotland	Position:	Regional Manager
Primary Contact Number:	0131 370 5633	Alternative Contact Number:	07917 271577
Email:	carol.mcginnes@forestryandland.gov.scot		
Address:	Five Sisters House, Five Sisters Business Park, West Calder		
Postcode:	EH55 8PN	Country:	Scotland

Approval - to be completed by Scottish Forestry staff:			
LMP Reference Number:			
Plan Period: (ten years) (day/month/year)	From:	To:	
Operations Manager Signature:		Approval Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)	

Version History

Version	Date	Comments
0.1	29/07/2024	Initial Draft
0.2	01/08/2024	Planning Manager comments and additions
1.0	19/08/2024	Internal staff comments and amendments

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Declaration

I hereby apply for a permission to fell the trees described in this application and I certify that:

- I am the landowner or an occupier of the land with written permission of the landowner;
- Where the landowner is a business, I am authorised to sign legal contracts on behalf of that business;
- If I am an acting on behalf of the landowner or occupier, I have been mandated to do so;
- Any necessary consents from any other person(s) if required, have been obtained;
- I have made the necessary checks with the local planning authorities regarding Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas;
- I have notified all stakeholders that may be affected by the felling in this application and sought their views prior to submitting this application;
- I hereby acknowledge that Scottish Ministers may process any of my personal data contained in or relating to this application in accordance with the terms of Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice, a copy of which is available at www.forestry.gov.scot;
- Where applicable and appropriate I have submitted an EIA screening opinion form for operations contained within this application under the Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017;
- I have read and understand this application fully and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given in this application is complete, true, and accurate;
- I accept that any false or misleading information provided in this application constitutes an offence and may result in any felling permission based on this application being revoked at any time, and
- I have read and understand Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice, a copy of which is available at https://forestry.gov.scot/privacy-complaints-freedom-of-information-and-requests-for-information.

Do you give consent for Scottish Forestry to access your land? Delete as appropriate.	YES	~~NO~~

You are not obliged to give us consent to enter your land, however if we are denied access to your land, and cannot carry out an assessment because of this, we may reject your application.

This consent is for access to assess this application as well as monitor compliance with any subsequent approval, where applicable

Signed:		Print:		Date:	

1.2 Location and Background

The Clydeside Woods Land Management Plan (LMP) covers a total of 72 Ha located along the River Clyde within the City of Glasgow. The LMP area is made up of three distinct woodland blocks: **Auchenshuggle** (6 Ha), **Cuningar Loop** (15 Ha), and **Greenoakhill Woods** (51 Ha).

See **M1 – Location Map**

These blocks all share a primary function – the provision of access to quality recreational greenspace to the public – but are all at different stages of establishment.

Auchenshuggle is the smallest area of the three, but also the most established. Some of the trees here are over 100 years old with the woodland being commonly used by local residents to walk their dogs, as well as providing an opportunity for workers from surrounding businesses to engage in the health benefits of greenspace use. This block was previously a part of the now defunct Glasgow Woods LMP, succeeded by this LMP due to similar management characteristics of the concerned blocks.

Cuningar Loop is an area part managed by FLS which has proved a popular public park for the last decade. Prior to this, up until the late 20th century, the area was an industrial site which collected and pumped reservoir water to the residents of Glasgow. It is now a valuable recreational asset to the area, boasting a variety of features within a relatively small area including native woodlands, meadows, a play park, and an outdoor bouldering area.

Greenoakhill Woods is a recent woodland creation site on a recently active landfill site with the majority of planting having come in the last 10 years. Despite this, the site has already become a valuable recreational asset to the local community due to its extensive footpath network, evidenced by the volume of walkers present on a clear day.

1.3 Existing Schemes & Permissions

Type (e.g. Felling Permission)	Ref. No.	Details
Glasgow Woods FDP	032/15/01	Previous LMP (formerly Forest Design Plan) for Auchenshuggle.

1.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Scoping – Main Points	LMP Reference (section/page):
(Internal) Environment team state that invasive species issue cannot be fully resolved due to the effects of blocks bordering onto the River Clyde.	3.2.13
(Internal) Delivery teams would like to see the management of Auchenshuggle replicated in Greenoakhill with regards to effective light thinnings and encouraging regeneration.	3.2.2

1.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

1.5.1 Vision

The Clydeside Woods LMP area provides recreational greenspace to increase the wellbeing of local residents. Each block within the LMP area provides this in a different way; **Cuningar Loop** contains a variety of different activity spaces, allowing for people to be active in a natural area; **Auchenshuggle** provides a small getaway for workers in the surrounding area, as well as for residents to experience a well-managed patch of woodland with a varied age-structure; **Greenoakhill Woods** will be a large area of greenspace after establishment, allowing for the local community to feel removed from the stresses related to urban living.

The entire LMP area will be managed with care and consideration for such features, promoting biodiversity, landscape value, and wellbeing effects.

1.5.2 Management Objectives

No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)	Indicator of objective being met
1	Maintenance of visitor access and the visitor experience.	Public value in the sites is maintained or improved upon.
2	Maintaining the diversity of species and woodland resilience.	Species diversity within the blocks is either maintained or improved upon.
3	Enhancement of LISS management potential.	Thinning is carried out, where appropriate, at the correct intervals.
4	Close monitoring of disease-vulnerable tree species and INNS to enable quick reaction if needed.	If and when disease is found, dead trees are removed quickly.

1.6 General Site Description

1.6.1 Topography

The topography of the entire LMP area is relatively flat due to its urban nature. The one exception to this is in the **Greenoakhill Woods** area where a history of man-made soils have created an undulating topography, bisected by the M74 which creates a downward slope from both the Northern and Southern areas of the block.

1.6.2 Geology and Soils
Under the James Hutton Institute Land Capability for Forestry classifications, all three blocks within the LMP area are identified as having soils which are associated with built up areas, quarries, and bings. Generally speaking, these are well-drained brown forest soils which have the capacity to grow a variety of tree species. Intermixed with these at various points are man-made soils, a relic of the industrial histories of all three blocks.

1.6.3 Climate
All three blocks in the LMP area fall within the Warm, Moist Climatic zone with a mix of both low and moderate exposure ratings.

1.6.4 Hydrology
There are no watercourses within any of the blocks; however, the entire LMP area falls within the SEPA waterbody catchment for the River Clyde – rated as Moderate for water quality by SEPA. Additionally, there is the small waterbody of Battle Burn which runs through the South-West of **Auchenshuggle**. This water body is not visible when on site and, given the industrial surroundings, it is presumed to be culverted beneath until it reaches the Clyde, thus meaning that the block has no impact on it.

1.6.5 Windthrow
Windthrow risk is minimal within the LMP area with low levels of exposure across all blocks.

1.6.6 Adjacent Land Use
Auchenshuggle - the M74 passes by the block along the southern edge with the immediate surroundings on the remaining sides being occupied by business estates. Many residences can be found when walking a few minutes in any direction other than south. **Cuningar Loop** – The majority of the site is bordered by the River Clyde, with an industrial estate to the immediate south, and a mix of residential and industrial land uses beyond the river in all other directions. **Greenoakhill Woods** – The M74 bisects the block with a landfill site immediately adjacent to the northern part, and industrial land and the River Clyde sharing a boundary with the southern part. Residential areas can be found directly adjacent to the site in the north, and a two-minute walk to the south.

1.6.7 Access
Access to all of the blocks can be found at multiple entry points on foot. All three have formal path networks covering the full extent of the site which are in good condition.

1.6.8 Historic environment
There are very few notable features of historic environment throughout the LMP area, none of these occur in **Cuningar Loop**. In **Auchenshuggle** are the remnants of the old stone wall boundary from what was previously Fullarton House. Though there is no plans for the restoration of this boundary due to its lack of associated features, appropriate measures will continue to be taken for any operations in accordance with UKFS. Bronze age stone coffins were discovered within the modern boundary of the **Greenoakhill Woods** block in the first half of the 20th century, the remains of which can be seen in Kelvingrove Museum today. The only historical feature still present in this block is a Marriage Well which lies near the river in the southern part of the block and has been buffered according to UKFS guidance for all operations on the site.

1.6.9 Biodiversity
Both **Cuningar Loop** and **Greenoakhill Woods** are relatively juvenile woodlands and, as such, have lower levels of biodiversity than **Auchenshuggle** which has trees over 100 years old within the block. Despite this, badger setts and fox holes have been identified within all three blocks and an increase in bird species has been noted within the younger blocks. Additionally, otters have occasionally been sighted swimming in the River Clyde near **Greenoakhill Woods**. Examples of *Ophrys apifera*, among other Orchids, were found through ecological survey at **Greenoakhill Woods**. There have been no red squirrel sightings within the LMP area which is expected given the large population of grey squirrels within Glasgow. Presence of bats is likely within the mature elements of the LMP area.

1.6.10 Invasive Species
A number of invasive species have been identified along the banks of the River Clyde. This is most notable in Cuningar Loop – the block with the highest degree of adjacency to the river – where giant hogweed can be easily identified from the boardwalk above. The location of these invasive species is distinct from the rest of the site, occurring on the low-lying parts of steep banks.

1.6.11 Wildlife Management
Effective herbivore management has been essential for establishment of newly planted trees throughout the previous LMP period, particularly at **Greenoakhill Woods** where browsing pressure was particularly heavy. Through night-shooting, populations have moved towards more sustainable levels.

1.7 Woodland Description

Auchenshuggle is a small mixed broadleaf woodland that exhibits not only excellent species diversity, but also diversity in age class. With some mature Sycamore dating back to 1900, a recent planting of native mixed broadleaves in 2017, and a multitude of other species planted at various points in between, this block makes for a high-quality amenity resource for tree enthusiasts and casual walkers alike.

Cuningar Loop is a young area more akin to a park than a woodland, to the benefit of all local users. Open spaces are filled with amenity features including a play park, a viewpoint tower, and an outdoor artificial bouldering area. The woodland elements of this block are largely native mixed broadleaves which are establishing well as they move into their tenth year since planting.

Greenoakhill Woods is in the earliest stage of establishment of the three blocks. Predominantly planted with native mixed broadleaf species, the earliest planted areas from 2011 suggest that it will not be long before the site presents a green and biodiverse area across the block with establishment and growth rates being extremely successful.

1.7.1 Community and Recreation

All blocks are very active in terms of community and recreation with our FLS Visitor Services team working hard to promote the use of the spaces and receiving feedback from the public on what they would like to see for the woodlands.

Table 1 – Area by Species

Area by species						
Species	**Current**		**Year 10**		**Year 20**	
(Add relevant species groups, or OG/OL)	**Area (ha)**	**%**	**Area (ha)**	**%**	**Area (ha)**	**%**
Native Mixed Broadleaves (NMB)[1]	21.5	30	21.5	30	21.5	30
Mixed Broadleaves (MB)[2]	9.3	14	9.3	14	9.3	14
Birch (BI)	4.6	6	4.6	6	4.6	6
Willows (XWL)	1.6	2	1.6	2	1.6	2
Aspen (ASP)	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1
Mixed Conifer (MC)[3]	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	1
Oak (OK)	0.3	>1	0.3	>1	0.3	>1
Sycamore (SY)	0.3	>1	0.3	>1	0.3	>1
Common Alder (CAR)	0.1	>1	0.1	>1	0.1	>1
Open Ground (OG)	32.8	45	32.8	45	32.8	45
Total	**72**	**100**	**72**	**100**	**72**	**100**

[1] Includes Hawthorn, Cherry, Aspen, Field Maple, Hazel, Birch, Oak, Willow, Alder in relatively equal proportions
[2] Includes Aspen, Ash, Cherry, Oak
[3] Includes Scots Pine, Lawsons Cypress, Hybrid Larch

Table 2 – Area by Age

Age class (years)	Current	Year 20
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)
0-10	21.7	0
11-20	12.4	7.6
21-30	1.1	14.1
31-40	3.5	12.4
41-60	0.3	1.1
61-80	0	3.5
81-100	0	0.3
100+	0.2	0.2
Total	**39.2**	**39.2**

1.8 Plant Health

Hymenoscyphus fraxineus (formerly Chalara fraxinea), commonly known as Ash Dieback, has been identified in **Auchenshuggle**.

Phytophthora Ramorum is not currently present in the LMP area, however there is a small element of Larch within the southern part of **Greenoakhill Woods**.

2. Analysis of Information

2.1 Constraints and Opportunities

Objective	Constraint	Opportunity	Concept
Maintenance of visitor access and the visitor experience.	Some areas at **Greenoakhill** are too densely vegetated and, consequently, uninviting.	Some areas of dense vegetation serve to separate the blocks from surrounding roads and associated noise, making the block feel more removed from the urban environment.	**Thin within the inner edges of the blocks whilst keeping the externally facing edges more densely vegetated.**
Maintaining the diversity of species and woodland resilience.	Ash Dieback disease in both **Auchenshuggle** and **Greenoakhill Woods** has threatened diversity. Most of the trees in **Cuningar Loop** and **Greenoakhill Woods** have been planted within 10 years of each other, limiting age-class diversity.	Dead Ash trees can provide important habitat if felled to recycle for safety reasons which would also open up space. Trees are now approaching the 10 year age mark within the lifetime of this plan and any newly established flora would now increase structural diversity effectively.	**Carry out thinning regimes with a preference to felling infected Ash trees, serving to make the site safer, as well as creating opportunities for natural regeneration**.
Enhancement of LISS management potential.	Due to the recency of woodland creation across the LMP area, many crops are not yet ready to thin.	Carry out first thinning at the correct time to ensure future potential.	**Carry out first thinning operations in appropriate areas of the blocks whilst retaining some unthinned areas that serve to make the block feel larger and the greenspace more enveloping.**

2.1 Constraints and Opportunities

Objective	Constraint	Opportunity	Concept
	The individual blocks within this LMP are relatively small in size and thinning could cause a reduction in the benefits they provide as greenspaces.		
Close monitoring of disease-vulnerable tree species and INNS to enable quick reaction if needed.	The River Clyde has an abundance of INNS along its entire length meaning that any action to remove the species will be quickly undone.	Presence of INNS within blocks of WIAT, such as those within this LMP, could be seen to provide an education opportunity in the interest of public health (e.g. with Giant Hogweed).	**Confine INNS to areas immediately along the banks of the Clyde River where it is unfeasible to remove them permanently and have Visitor Services teams point these elements out to the public when engaging them.**

3. Management Proposals

3.1 Silvicultural Practice

All proposals have been designed in accordance with sound silvicultural and environmental principles, falling within the framework outlined by the UK Forestry Standard, the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme, FC Bulletin 112 Creating New Native Woodlands, FC Bulletin 115 Alternative Silvicultural Systems, FC Bulletin 124 Ecological Site Classification for Forestry and the current SF edition of Forest & Water Guidelines. This plan has considered the natural and historic environment as well as green network opportunities.

The plan has been produced in accordance with a range of government and industry standards and guidance as well as recent research outputs. A full list of these standards and guidance can be found here: https://forestryandland.gov.scot/what-we-do/planning

3.2 Prescriptions

3.2.1 Felling

Due to the nature of this LMP area, there will be no large-scale commercial felling within the lifetime of the plan.

3.2.2 Thinning (**M4 – Management)**

Auchenshuggle – A continuation of current management practice in this block is most appropriate with a single tree selection thinning prescription being applied. Where possible, these operations should aim to target dead Ash trees. Thinning interventions within the lifetime of this LMP are likely to be light in nature within this block due to a successful and reasonably heavy thin in the last LMP period. As diseased trees are to be targeted, the timber is likely to be low in financial value and, as such, the trees will be felled to recycle to increase habitat provision within the block.

Cuningar Loop – No thinning operations within the lifetime of this plan.

Greenoakhill Woods – Due to different rates of establishment likely caused by the man-made soils of the block, only one area appears to require thinning operations within the lifetime of this plan. This will be an intermediate thin, targeting dead Ash trees preferentially and opening up space for individuals with the best form. Other areas of the block will be monitored for growth throughout the LMP period with the aspiration to thin all areas within the block excluding those on the boundary that serve to screen the adjacent motorway and thus enhance visitor experience. Due to the young age of the trees to be thinned and relatively small scale resulting in relatively small economic incentive, trees will be felled to recycle which will improve biodiversity in the block.

3.2.3 LISS **(M4 – Management)**
The entirety of the planted area within the blocks for this LMP area has been designated as LISS. As the above section states, many of these areas are not at a suitable stage of establishment for intervention within the lifetime of this LMP. Whilst thinning operations within this LMP will keep LISS management for timber as a viable option moving forward, the primary function of this LMP area is as an amenity woodland. In reflection of the nature of this objective, timber production is likely to remain minimal for both this and subsequent plans.

3.2.4 Other Tree Felling in Exceptional Circumstances
FLS will normally seek to map and identify all planned tree felling in advance through the LMP process. However, there are some circumstances requiring small scale tree felling where this may not be possible and where it may be impractical to apply for a separate felling permission due to the risks or impacts of delaying the felling. Felling permission is therefore sought for the LMP approval period to cover the following circumstances: • Individual trees, rows of trees or small groups of trees that are impacting on important infrastructure (as defined below*), either because they are now encroaching on or have been destabilised or made unsafe by wind, physical damage, or impeded drainage. **Infrastructure includes forest roads, footpaths, access (vehicle, cycle, horse walking) routes, buildings, utilities and services, and drains.* The maximum volume of felling in exceptional circumstances covered by this approval is 75 cubic metres per Land Management Plan per calendar year. A record of the volume felled in this way will be maintained and will be considered during the five year Land Management Plan review.

3.2.5 Woodland Management of Visitor Zones
Visitor Zones have been identified in areas where FLS encourage and manage access or where the woodland managed by FLS interacts with popular visitor sites or access routes. Visitor Zones are mapped on Map M7 – Visitor Zone Management. In these areas, single trees or small groups of trees will be removed when necessary to protect facilities, infrastructure and trails, or to enhance the setting of features, or to maintain existing views. Woodland in these zones will also be thinned, or trees re-spaced, for safety reasons (including to increase visibility to ensure that sites are welcoming and feel safe) and where it is necessary to enhance the experience of the forest setting, through the development of large trees, or preferential removal of trees to favour a particular species.

3.2.6 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration
No restocking within the lifetime of this plan.

Table 3 - Felling

SCALE OF PROPOSED FELLING AREAS (including LISS final fell areas)												
Total LMP Area:	0	hectares										
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	Long Term Retention	%	Area out-with 20yr plan period	%
Area (Ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4 - Thinning

This shows the area of thinning over the first 10 years of the LMP.

Species	Thinning (ha)
Mixed Broadleaves (MB)	4.01
Birch (BI)	1.02
Aspen (ASP)	0.72
Total	**5.75**

Table 5 - Restocking

No Restocking within the lifetime of this LMP.

3.2.7 Road Operations
No road operations required within the lifetime of this LMP.

3.2.8 Public Access
Public Access is a key feature of this LMP area. With all three blocks already containing a high level of public accessibility, management within the lifetime of this LMP will centre around continued maintenance and monitoring by our Visitor Services team who work closely with members of the public who utilise these valuable greenspaces.

3.2.9 Historic Environment
Our key priorities for archaeology and the historic environment are to undertake conservation management, condition monitoring and archaeological recording at our significant historic assets; and to seek opportunities to work in partnership to help to deliver *Our Place in Time: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland* and *Scotland's Archaeology Strategy*. Significant historic environment features will be protected and managed following the UK Forestry Standard. Harvesting coupes, access roads and fence lines will be surveyed prior to any work being undertaken in order to ensure that upstanding historic environment features can be marked and avoided. At establishment and restocking, work prescriptions remove relevant historic environment features from ground disturbing operations and replanting. Where appropriate, significant historic assets are recorded by archaeological measured survey, see active conservation management and may be presented to the public with interpretation panels and access paths. Opportunities to enhance the setting of important sites and landscapes will be considered on a case-by-case basis (such as the views to and from a significant designated site). The *Regional Historic Asset Management Plan* includes conservation management intentions for those designated historic assets in Scotland's national forests. Details of all known historic environment features are held within the *Forester Web Heritage Data* (built using national and regional historic environment records) and included within specific operational *Work Plans* to ensure damage is avoided. Significant historic environment features will be depicted on all relevant operational maps."

Objective	Opportunities	Constraints	Concept
Caring for the Historic Environment	We will ensure positive conservation management at significant historic assets, undertaking scrub control, condition monitoring and archaeological recording where	We will undertake suitable work practices on operational sites with known historic assets (and those discovered during operations).	We will ensure that historic assets (both designated and un-designated) are included within our land management and operational plans and are managed in line with *UK Forestry*

3.2.9 Historic Environment	
necessary.	*Standard*.

3.2.10 Biodiversity
As the trees further mature in both **Cuningar Loop** and **Greenoakhill Woods**, biodiversity will increase as a wider variety of habitats become available to a variety of fauna. In **Auchenshuggle**, where there are already a number of mature trees, the diverse age class structure of the woodland will be preserved and improved upon during the selective thinning interventions planned.

3.2.11 Tree Health
In cases of Ash dieback, rather than clear infected trees, individuals will be left standing except in cases where they may be a danger to members of the public, such as particularly brittle individuals located alongside footpaths. This is in order to promote the survival of potentially resistant species variants, rather than risk clearing trees that may have otherwise survived. As there are very few Larch trees within the LMP area, and because they are all easily accessible, there will be no proactive felling. As with the Ash, it is hoped that these trees may prove resilient to the pathogen.

3.2.12 Invasive species
As the presence of invasive species across the LMP area is due to plant matter being transported along the River Clyde, it is impractical to attempt to remove said species as it is inevitable that more would wash up without a coordinated effort from every single landowner and member of the public with access to the river's banks upstream. Instead, management of these species will focus on containment, with regular monitoring to prevent the spread of invasives across the site.

3.2.13 Wildlife Management
Wildlife management has been effective in the area throughout the previous plan period, with shooting taking place at night due to the suburban surroundings. Management is a more regular occurrence in **Greenoakhill Woods** than in **Auchenshuggle** and **Cuningar Loop** due to the former block's larger size. Management will continue over the next 10 years as per the regional deer management plan for Central Scotland.

3.3 Environmental Impact Assessment and Permitted Development Notifications

No EIA or PN required within the lifetime of this LMP.

3.4 Tolerance Table

	Map Required (Y/N)	Adjustment to felling period*	Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries**	Timing of Restocking	Changes to Restocking species	Changes to road lines	Designed open ground ***	Windblow Clearance****
FC Approval normally not required	N	Fell date can be moved within 5 year period where separation or other constraints are met	Up to 10% of coupe area	Up to 2 planting seasons after felling	Change within species group e.g. evergreen conifers or broadleaves		Increase by up to 5% of coupe area	
Approval by exchange of email and map	Y		Up to 15% of coupe area	Between 2 and 5 planting seasons after felling subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised		Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan Departures of more than 60m in either direction from centre line of road	Increase by up to 10% Any reduction in open ground within coupe area	Up to 5 ha
Approval by formal plan amendment may be required	Y	Felling delayed into second or later 5 year period Advance felling into current or 2nd 5 year period	More than 15% of coupe area	More than 5 planting seasons after felling subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised	Change from specified native species Change between species group	As above, depending on sensitivity	More than 10% of coupe area Colonisation of open areas agreed as critical	More than 5 ha

Note

*Felling sequence must not compromise UKFS in particular felling coupe adjacency. Felling progress and impact will be reviewed against UKFS at 5 year review.

** No more than 1 ha, without consultation with Scottish Forestry, where the location is defined as 'sensitive' within the Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

*** Tolerance subject to an overriding maximum of 20% designed open ground.

****Where windblow occurs, Scottish Forestry must be informed of extent prior to clearance and consulted on clearance of any standing trees

5. Maps

Item number	Title
M1	Location
M2	Current species
M3	Concept and Analysis
M4	Management
M5	Future Habitats and Species
M6	Thinning Map
M7	Visitor Zone Management